



# ANADIAN PHOSPHOR TAGGED ISSUES

This is an area of Canadian philately where most items can still be acquired fairly inexpensively. Many letters are not common in anyone's stock and the prices are not yet an indication of scarcity. The following is a list of stamps available from our stocks.

## CHRISTMAS ISSUES

Year: 1971  
MSR: 10 each 00  
p82 to 238p



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FOR Christmas and the New Year...  
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# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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## CHRISTMAS ISSUES

	Mint	Used
519 to 528p .....	.10 each	.06
529p .....	.15	.....
530p .....	.25	.....
554p 1971 Christmas .....	.10	.....
555p .....	.10	.....
556p .....	.15	.....
557p .....	.20	.....

## COMMEMORATIVES

	Mint	Used
453p .....	.12	.10
505p .....	.10	.06
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513p .....	.15	.....
514p .....	.25	.....
541p .....	.20	.....

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*With my thanks I remain sincerely yours,  
Anne Boyd Dale Lefferts*

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some facts on the

# perforated OHMS issues

of Canada

by ROY WRIGLEY

with illustrations from the author's collection

The Canada Post Office on July 1, 1935 issued 1912 King George Admirals, perforated "OHMS" (five vertical holes high) for use in governmental department mail.

The program continued through the 1917 Confederation, 1928 Scroll, 1930 Maple Leaf, 1932 Imperial Economic Conference, and Crown and Medallion, and 1933 commemoratives.

Then came the 1935 King George V Silver Jubilees and the 25th Year of Reign, the 1937 King George VI, 1939 Royal Visit, and the 1928 to 1939 airmail and special delivery issues.

This interesting group of Canadian stamps, perforated and overprinted by the Canada Post Office for use by government departments, carried mail to all parts of the Postal Union, and therefore they are part of any collection of Canadian stamps.

Covers from the 56 government departments were harder to come by than from business offices. Over the past 15 years I have assembled a collection of these early covers acquired from the estates of former government officials.

As early as May 1923, the authority granted the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and other commercial companies to perforate their stamps, was extended to the Assistant Receiver General of the Finance Department.

That department purchased a five-hole machine and distributed the perforated stamps to the Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, and Charlottetown offices.

I have seven of these early covers carrying OA165A dated July 10/31; OA109A Dec. 30/31; OA167A Aug. 10/32; OA192A Jan. 26/33; OA191A Feb. 10/33; OA197B April 11/34; OA197D Nov. 23/33.

The last item also carries the slogan "Royal Winter Fair Nov. 22-30, 1933, Toronto, Ont." These were discontinued March 11, 1935.



*Six types of "Blackout" cancels were used during World War II, giving only the date but no city — for security reasons. They were discontinued on September 4, 1945.*

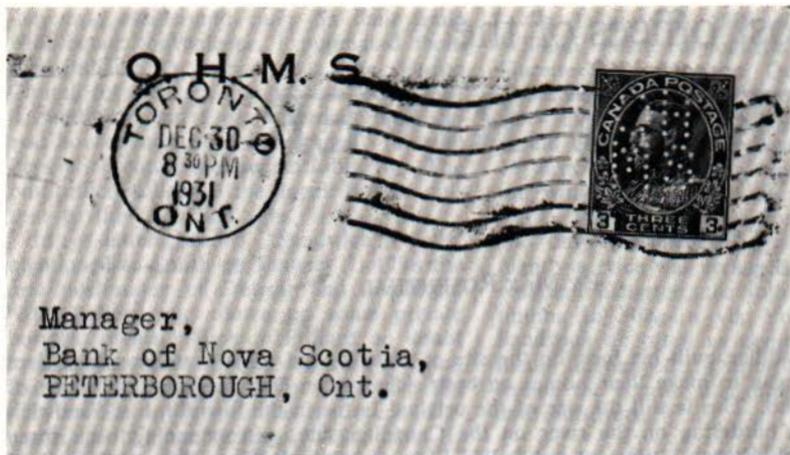
With the post office taking over the perforating July 1, 1935, I have some interesting covers carrying O253A, O256A, O258A, O259A, O260A, O261A, O262A, OC8A, OE1A, OE2A, OE10C, OE7A and OE10C, all in the four-hole perforated OHMS.

In July 1939 the post office installed a new machine, perforating the OHMS four vertical holes high, commencing with the 1935 O233 "Mountie", O233 Confederation, O225 Niagara Falls, O226 Victoria, the KGVI and the O246-48 Royal Visit.

It will be noted that O224 to O248 were perforated five-hole, and by the new machine four-hole. The four-hole perforated OHMS carried through the 1942 War, 1946 Peace postage, and OC1 1928 Airmail through the OE11 Special Delivery.

## Blackouts

Special cancels in six types were used during the war, omitting point of mailing because of danger from German subs in



Section of OA-109a on cover — the earliest 5-hole cover in Wrigley's collection, dated December 30, 1931.

Manager,  
Bank of Nova Scotia,  
PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

the St. Lawrence River and Japanese off Vancouver Island.

These cancels were used in the seaport cities of Halifax, St. John, Quebec on the east coast, and Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert on the west coast.

The six types were: (I) light broken ring; (II) light single ring; (III) light double ring; (IV) two light rings, center ring broken in one to five places; (V) two rings, center heavy, outside light; and (VI) single heavy ring.

The earliest date reported for these cancels was November 1942 and the latest October 1945. The use was discontinued Sept. 4, 1945.

Slogans were used to aid the war effort "Enlist Now," "Buy Victory Bonds," "Save

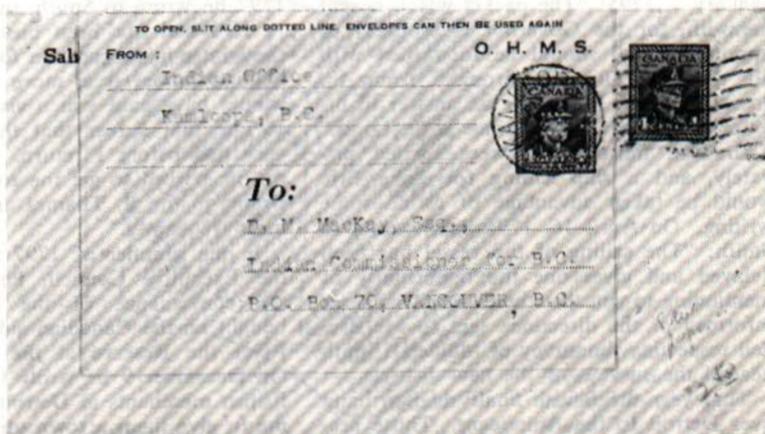
Paper," "Save Coal 1 in 5," "Eat Right for Health," "Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices," "V . . .," "Remembrance Day," to mention some.

On the "Save Paper" campaign, the government supplied all departments with labels, "Use your envelope over again. Save Paper! Save Shipping. (To open, slit along dotted line. Envelopes can then be used again.)"

From Jan. 1, 1966, on recommendation of the Glasco Royal Commission, the elimination of individual envelopes for each department, commission or agency was started and standardization followed, including elimination of the "G" stamps on Dec. 31, 1963.

(continued on page 23)

During World War II all government offices were provided with labels instructing that envelopes be slit open and used again as an economy measure.



# Early post offices of the DETROIT RIVER frontier

BY MAX ROSENTHAL

In 1701 Cadillac built his forts on the site of Detroit, and shortly afterwards settlers from France began to make their homes on both sides of the Detroit River, on farms of two arpents width. This is still the size of the original farms in the townships of Sandwich East and West, bordering on the river on the Canadian side, and extending back three concessions. This French settlement was called L'Assomption, the first white settlement in Ontario. In 1762 it passed with the rest of New France into the hands of the British.

About 1788 United Empire Loyalists began to emigrate here from Pennsylvania, and with others settled in the northern section of what was to be Essex County. The year before settlers of the new Upper Canada had petitioned the Deputy Postmaster-General, Hugh Finlay, at Quebec, for post offices in the new districts. In 1789 post offices were opened along the St. Lawrence River to Kingston, at Niagara, and at Detroit, still being held by the British. Kingston was as far west as the regular mail couriers ran.

There were occasional mails in the "King's ships" on Lake Ontario during the navigation season. There was also one "express" each winter, for military dispatches and the convenience of merchants. Mrs. Simcoe, wife of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor, describes it as travelling on snowshoes via Oswego and the south side of Lake Ontario to Niagara, then by way of the north shore of Lake Erie to Detroit. The expedition usually left Montreal in January, and proceeded at about 18 miles a day on a journey of at least three months.

Mail to Upper Canada from northern Louisiana would come through Detroit, no doubt carried by traders. In a letter in the Ontario Government Archives, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Prideaux Selby, Detroit, wrote to D. W. Smith, Niagara, on January 7, 1795: "The packet which is sent herewith, for the Governor is probably of importance and should be forwarded with all dispatch. It was brought from St. Joseph's, and is I presume an answer to his letter to the Spanish Governor at St. Louis."

In fact, most letters were carried privately, and a ship sailing for Lake Erie would be taken advantage of to do some writing. On April 16, 1796 Selby wrote to Smith: "The sailing of the vessel has been delayed and gives one the opportunity of mentioning to you that the Colonel has been informed of the directions sent to Mr. Iredell respecting the survey of Malden." Smith headed the surveys of the new districts.

That year the British finally had to hand over Detroit to the Americans. Those pre-

ferring to live under British rule remained across the river. Selby was one of them, and his letters soon have the new address "Petite Cote" (Little Bank), which was at the present La Salle. Communications remained as poor as before. On January 27, 1797 he wrote to Smith, in York:

"If I had not been busily employed all the winter in preparation for a building and hauling timber it is more than probable I should have paid you a visit, but it is now so late that I fear that the roads will be very bad before I return. For God's sake put in a word to get the road opened from Brants to the R. Thames and we may then meet frequently."

In the summer of 1797 the President of the Executive Council, Peter Russell, for the convenience of the British citizens, bought on the Canadian side of the Detroit River the Reserve at the Huron Church. On December 9 he wrote to Simcoe: "The British merchants at Detroit having selected me to give them a town on the river where

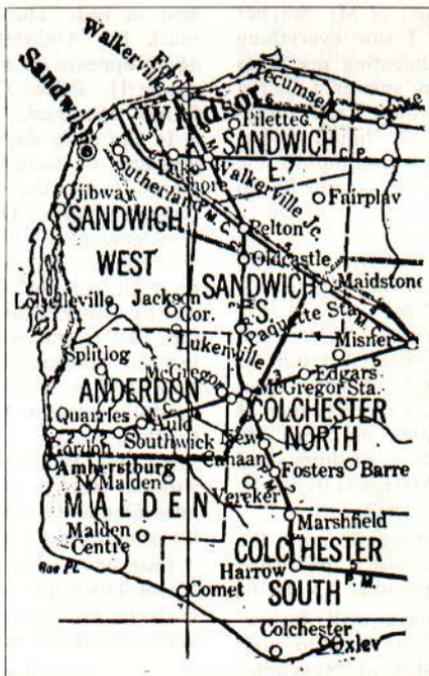
they may reside and carry on their trade with equal convenience, I purchased from the Indians the gore near the Huron Church for their accommodation and named it Sandwich, and I am informed that several houses have been built there." (Russell Papers, Toronto Reference Library). The post office followed the loyal British citizens to the Canadian side.

In a letter headed "Sandwich", Selby mentioned to Smith on January 7, 1798 the first postmaster of Detroit and Sandwich. "Mr. Pollard goes down on some private business of his." Richard Pollard no doubt took the occasion of his visit east to bring the mail from Sandwich, for we find a bill sent to Smith by postmaster Joseph Edwards, of Niagara, listing: "1798, Mar. 1. For postage of letters from Detroit delivered him by Mr. Pollard, £2 12s. 2½d., Quebec currency." Pollard had been in Detroit as early as 1784, when he bought land at Petite Cote. In 1802 he became a minister, and was replaced by William Hands as postmaster. That year a post office called Detroit was opened on the American side, and it was apparently only then that the Canadian post office was re-named Sandwich. Hands was to be postmaster until 1836.

On January 4, 1809 York postmaster William Allan announced in the York Gazette that mail from Quebec would be dispatched for Upper Canada in the first week of each month during the winter and would be expected to arrive in York 16 to 18 days later. However, west from Niagara the winter courier service was only quarterly. The next year a fortnightly service was only quarterly. The next year a fortnightly service was arranged between Montreal and Kingston, the following year continuing to Niagara via York, and on to Sandwich as often as commercial requirements demanded. During the navigation season the courier was replaced by bateaus and schooners.

The Quetton St. George Papers, in the Toronto Reference Library, have two letters with the straight line Sandwich postmark of those days. One was written by John McDonell, Detroit to Quetton St. George, Merchant, York on November 8, 1810, the other, from Thos. Boucherville, Sandwich to G. Despard, Montreal, dated December 9, 1810, but both are postmarked SANDWICH, 8 Dec. 1810, in two lines.

In 1815-16 a weekly service was inaugu-



*The Detroit River frontier during World War I*

rated from Montreal to Niagara, with a fortnightly extension from Dundas to Sandwich. West from Dundas letters were brought by a walking courier.

Amherstburgh post office was added to this route in 1816, with John Wilson as postmaster. It had been settled by the British after the surrender of Detroit to the Americans 20 years earlier. It had had several names. In 1784 John Hay, Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, wrote to Governor Haldimand: "Several have built and improved lands here, at a place they have called Fredericksburg." In 1793 the Executive Council elected that a township to be called Malden be laid out at the mouth of the Detroit River. In 1796 Fort Malden was established there, but the next year the name Fort Amherstburgh first appears in an official document, undoubtedly named for Lord Amherst. The settlement itself continued to be called Malden. After 1865 the second "h" was dropped, and the post office became Amherstburgh.

In the Baby Papers, Ontario Archives, is a letter from postmaster Wilson to his father, at Montreal, written July 1, 1830. Complaining of his treatment by Deputy Postmaster-General Stayner, he wrote:

"I had the post office for about 13 years and never a complaint made about me by any person. I was the cause of Mr. Stayner coming up the country. I saw everything going wrong, and communicating my ideas on the subject to him, in answer I had a Dear Sir letter that I would keep things going on smoothly until he should arrive. I did so, and in order to accomplish the business had to send Willie repeatedly to Sandwich with the mail, which cost me a considerable sum, and in return he has not only deprived me of the situation of PM, but he even commences a suit against me yesterday for a balance due."

He also referred to Stayner's "friend and agent Mr. Berczy," who succeeded him as postmaster of Amherstburgh. A letter from Berczy to Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, York, written on April 18, 1832, is postmarked with a medium-sized double circle broken by AMHERSTBURGH, with "19 April, 1832" written in.

The first newspaper in Essex County, the Canadian Emigrant, of Sandwich, published this announcement on September 13, 1836:

"Mail contracts—Tenders will be received by the subscriber at Toronto city, until Thursday the first day of November

next for conveyance of His Majesty's mails, for four years, from the 6th of April 1837, between the following places. Brantford to London, London to Raleigh (Chatham), Raleigh to Amherstburgh. Two mails per week. Persons putting in tenders for the route from Brantford to London will please state at what rate they will carry four mails per week between these places. For further particulars see the notices which are in all the post offices between Hamilton and Amherstburgh. Charles Berczy, Post Office Surveyor."

Berczy remained in name postmaster of Amherstburgh until 1838, when James Kevell took over. Meanwhile, a new postmark had been introduced at Sandwich. A letter from postmaster Hands to James Baby, York, written June 2, 1831, is postmarked with a small double circle broken by SANDWICH, in black, with "2 June" written in. (Baby Papers). A letter from John Prince, Sandwich to Crown Lands Commissioner Robinson, written August 24, 1835, is postmarked with the same marking, but with AUG. 29 set within in local type, and all in red. A letter from Ch. Baby, Sandwich to the Surveyor-General, Kingston, written March 13, 1844, is postmarked by a large double circle broken by SANDWICH, U.C., with MAR. 14, 1844 in type, also in red. The same type of red postmark for Amherstburgh, dated April 18, 1848, appears on a letter from James Brush to J. H. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Montreal.

In the early days the village of Windsor, just east of Sandwich, was known as The Ferry, being the place where people got transportation to Detroit. One of its settlers was Vital Ouellette. On the Ouelette farm was an inn, kept by Pierre St. Amour, and he kept for the ferry a log canoe. The nearby Dougall farm was laid out in lots in the 1830s, and was named South Detroit, but the villagers did not like the name, and they held a meeting. James Dougall successfully suggested Windsor, after Windsor Castle.

In 1841 Windsor post office was opened, with T. Ritter as postmaster. Ten years later Dennis Ouelette kept the post office in his general store on Front Street.

East of Windsor, and also in Sandwich North Township, Walkerville, at first called Walkertown, began to develop with Hiram Walker's distillery established in 1858, as

*(continued on page 23)*

# The Revalued Envelopes of December, 1968

by Horace W. Harrison

Last fall, while making a visit to Bill Maisel's home for a trading session, he called my attention to a used 5c revalued 6c size No. 10 envelope in my unmounted accumulation on which the stroke through the "cent" symbol was broken. The envelope bore the return address of a valued correspondent in Quebec, Mr. Shaw of Shawinigan, and I promptly wrote to him to see if he had any mint envelopes left from that purchase, or if he had any of the size No. 8, or if any other stationery or other envelope values had the "broken cent" symbol. He replied almost immediately, sending me one mint envelope of the two which he had retained from a complete box which he had purchased and used up without knowing that two types of revalued markings existed.

Bill Maisel obtained a mint 5c revalued 6c with broken stroke size No. 8 envelope for me from his Canada sources. There the matter stood until April 10, 1971, when I received another letter from Shaw, enclosed in a No. 10 revalued envelope with the broken stroke.

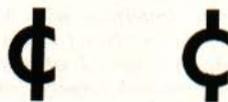
I quote from his letter: "While in Ottawa recently, I visited the Post Office Department. My first contact denied that the 5c blue Expo stamped envelopes had two types or more than one printer for the 6c surcharge. I managed to get higher up and the enclosed copy of a letter explains they had two printers and the broken stroke cent symbol is on the Montreal printing".

Here are the pertinent paragraphs from the enclosed copy of a letter written by the Postage Stamp Division and dated February 22, 1971: "*Revalued Envelopes*: The envelopes were revalued by two different printers. The envelopes with the 6c on which the cent symbol is raised were revalued by Gasparo Printing Ltd., Hull, P.Q. The envelopes on which the 6c with the cents symbol broken were revalued by International Envelope Co., Montreal, P.Q. These envelopes were issued from December 1968 to March 1969. The following list indicates the quantities revalued by Gasparo Printing, Ltd., and by International Envelope Co.

GASPARO PRINTING, LTD.			
3c No. 8	Revalued	5c	3,215,000
3c No. 10	Revalued	5c	3,633,000
Total			6,848,000
4c No. 8	Revalued	6c	1,570,000
5c No. 8	Revalued	6c	2,120,000
4c No. 10	Revalued	6c	882,000
5c No. 10	Revalued	6c	1,230,000
Total			5,802,000
INTERNATIONAL ENVELOPE COMPANY			
5c No. 8	Revalued	6c	3,600,000
4c No. 10	Revalued	6c	747,000
5c No. 10	Revalued	6c	1,449,000
Total			5,796,000

The possibility (sic) that two distinctly different dies would be used by the two distinctly different dies would be used by the two companies overprinting the envelopes was overlooked and by the time this became apparent the stock produced by International Envelope Co. had been completely distributed. Therefore, only the envelopes revalued by Gasparo Printing Ltd. were sold through the Philatelic Service."

From the information now on hand, (assuming that it is correct) it is apparent that the 5c No. 8 revalued 6c by the International is the most common of the 6c revalues, but it will probably be scarcer in mint condition than any revalued by Gasparo since it was stocked by the Philatelic Division at Ottawa and were likely used up by the public in the normal course of Post Office business. Any quantity of mint saved will be entirely fortuitous. I should imagine that the 4c revalued 6c by the International will be very scarce in mint condition and used ones will not be easy to find. I have never seen the 4c revalued 6c with the broken stroke (International) and would appreciate the offer of at least one mint and one used for my own collection.



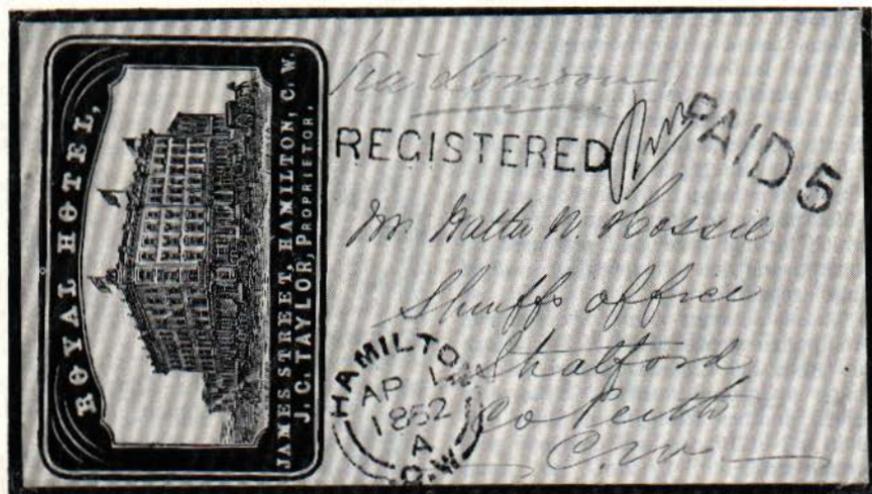
*A representation of the different types of 6c markings. Left, Gasparo; right, International.*

a nostalgic  
look at the  
past through

# Hotel Covers

**A BNAPS REPRINT**

*of an article written  
by Fred Jarrett, which  
appeared originally  
in Popular Stamps, May 1944*



*With the turn of the century, and for, perhaps, a decade later—before the automobile, radio and factory production line speeded up the tempo of life there existed an era, now gone—save for its memories. A period when people had the time to become better acquainted, make friendships and cultivate concern for another's comfort. Today and for a double decade back we live a life of hurry-burry and bustle. A dollar has shrunk to a two-bit dimension, as compared to yesteryear. Business has become an impersonal affair with the operator oftentimes haunted by a worried look that forbids time to fraternize with his public.*

*Jarrett's article on "Hotel Covers" touches but one angle of a period when the human equation compensated largely for the lack of the many modern inventions and services now offered for a streamlined way of life.*

*—Foreword by the editor of  
"Popular Stamps" in 1944.*

Do you collect "hotel" covers? No, I didn't think so. Why do I collect them? Well, brother, come into the bar with me, place your elbow on the mahogany and your foot on the brass rail, and I'll tell you about it.

A bona fide collector of hotel covers should (a) hold a commercial traveller's certificate of many years standing, (b) be able to reminisce about the hotel "that used to stand on this site," and (c) have been a guest in the best and the worst from the days when whiskey was ten cents. When you have been a frequent guest over many years in hotels large and small, good and bad, pictures of them on envelopes may rouse a feeling of nostalgia. The envelope may look like the envelope you remember mailing from that very hotel, back in the days when—and suddenly you are conscious of change and decay, and the passing into the dim past of many happy associa-

tions. You recall a warm room on a certain cold winter night, revels in the bar, a proprietor you called Curley, or Slim, or Eddie, waitresses who knew you by your first name, the weekend you were ill and the proprietor's wife saw that proper food was sent up to you, the time the boys took you to the cleaners in the back room, the comradeship of the road, the lusty individualism, all changed now.

My earliest cover shows "St. Lawrence Hall, Great St. James Street, Montreal, H. Hogan, Proprietor," dated Sp 65. The building resembles old St. Lawrence Hall, on King St. East, Toronto.

Dated De 67 is a cover with an illustration of "Newbigging House, Late Clarendon Hotel, Nos. 28-30-32 Front St., Toronto," a weird-looking four-storey firetrap. A gentleman is out for a canter on his saddle pony; behind a spirited team driven by a coachman sit two ladies in a barouche; a horse and cart stand idly by awaiting the return of the driver (from the bar) and in front of the tavern may be seen two gentlemen expostulating, one of them having difficulty keeping erect. The hour is perhaps 10:30 a.m., and this may have been one of those hotels where drinks were free up

to 12 noon. The patrons, we are told, took their brandies, scotches and ryes neat all afternoon and late into the night, then sobered up next morning on long tall ones with lemon and sugar, whites of eggs, and plenty of gin. This hotel became the Clarendon again in later years, catering to farmers who attended the nearby market. I dined there in 1913.

Dated Ju 69 a little gem appears in the form of a neat cover from the "Tecumseh House, London, Ont., J. C. Derby, Manager." The American flag flies above the ladies' entrance, where a coachman has brought his carriage and pair to a stop to permit two spinster ladies to alight. The Union Jack flies over the front entrance where two closed cabs are about to dash off to the station (across the road) and on the sidewalk (which would be wooden planks) may be seen a motley group including a lady in hoop skirt holding a long-handled parasol.

"But," asks a traveller who once tried to sleep on the south side of that hostelry, now torn down, "wasn't there a locomotive in the picture?" Yes indeed, "she'll be comin' round the corner when she comes," and there she rattles now—one of those old

*Two hotel covers from the Vincent G. Greene collection; across the page, an unstamped registered cover from the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, C.W. mailed on April 1, 1862. And below, one from Quebec province's Sherbrooke Hotel to East Rawdon, Nova Scotia.*



woodburners with a potbellied funnel and a cowcatcher to scoop up cows. As late as 1912 I have been awakened in the night expecting to see trains tear right across the foot of my bed. In the dining room the dishes rattled on the table as trains thundered by next to the south wall. Such illustrations as these, taken from photographs, record accurately the carriages, horse-drawn cars, and costumes of the period.

The early hotels catered principally to the commercial traveller, who was hotel-wise, hotels patronized by "drummers" could be depended on. Hence many were called "Commercial". The most common name was "The Queen's", for this was the Victorian era. Every city and town must have had, at one time or another, a Queen's Hotel, the inference probably being that a hotel with that name was good enough for Queen Victoria.

Such names as the Royal, Imperial, Victoria, Windsor, Balmoral, and Palace were common, denoting a connection with the mother country. "Hotel Albion" is frequently noted. There was a "British Lion," but Canada did not seem to adopt the picturesque names that characterized the old-world taverns. There were Wellingtons, Dufferins and Elgins. There was the "Central", so named for obvious reasons, and the Grand Central, Mansion House, Union and Grand Union, Globe, Dominion (after

Confederation), Railroad House, catering to railroad men, the Oriental, not catering to Chinese laundrymen so much as encouraging ideas of oriental luxury and splendor, and the "Farmer's" where patrons picked their teeth with deerhorn toothpicks and needed plenty of elbow room, but where the food was wholesome and plentiful. In later years I recall dining at the Orillia House, Orillia, Ontario. Some distinction having been thought advisable, one long table bore a sign reading "Farmer's Table". The white-collar boys sat elsewhere and paid 50c for their meal. I joined the farmers later when I discovered they paid 25c for the same meal.

Hotels prior to 1900 offered such inducements as "Omnibus to and from all trains," "Opposite GTR Depot," "Near Custom House, Post Office and Principal Banks," "Livery Stable in Connection," "Bathrooms, billiard rooms, barber shop, electric bells," (hot and cold running bellhops were unknown), and one mentions "Good stabling, attentive hostler." "Choicest brands of wine, liquors and cigars" is frequently mentioned. The old Rossin House, Toronto, claimed to be "One of the most unexceptional first-class hotels in North America. Special rates to commercial travellers." Imagine that, when the regular rates were one dollar a day for room and meals! This, remember, was a hundred years ago. How times have changed!

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## The National Philatelic Museum

James E. Kraemer has been appointed curator of the Post Office Department's philatelic museum being opened at the department's headquarters building in Ottawa in April 1974. Some 25 philatelists, including representatives of BNAPS, have already attended preliminary meetings in Ottawa to discuss details of the exhibit.

Kraemer, a former Kitchener collector, is a member of 15 local, national and specialized philatelic societies, including BNAPS. He has also served as a judge, and has written frequently on stamps for various publications. His own collecting interests are Canada (as a specialist in precancels, postal history of Western Ontario, the Jubilee issue of 1897), St. Helena, Brazil, Germany and polar mails.

Contrary to the opinions of some philate-

lists, the Canada Post Office is very interested in locating old cancelling devices for its National Philatelic Museum — particularly those having a historic and/or philatelic significance, such as Squared Circle hammers, RPOs and others.

Also the following, from the Postmaster General, will be of interest to BNA collectors: "Proof books of cancelling devices, starting in 1908, are in our vaults; these will be available for study and research in our museum at a time when facilities for visitors wanting to inspect them have been completed." If any BNAPS member should come across any old cancelling devices, it would be advisable to write to the Postmaster General before sending it, for mailing instructions. The cancelling devices I found this summer on Manitoulin Island are now passed on to Museum authorities.

# Who cut the Queen's throat?

by William Pekonen

A part sheet of the 5c blue definitive of the 1962 design (Scott 405), which should have been destroyed, has turned up in public hands. This strikingly unusual half-sheet has two parallel red-colored diagonal streaks which produce the appearance that the Queen's throat has been cut and is bleeding.

Various other faults exist on the sheet: a crease with one stamp torn; blue smudges; "scar" shading on nose; and a pin-hole paper flaw creating a hole-in-the-head appearance. Except for the torn stamp these minor differences are only of interest to specialized collectors.

Details of the red marks are described further:

The two parallel streaks across the stamps are quite distinctive and they are spaced 52 mm apart. It would be easy to jump to the conclusion that some straight-edged object was laid over the stamp; this answer, however, would not explain the other red marks above, between, and below the two main streaks. How the marks originated is still a mystery.

The shade of red is another feature. The ink shade has been compared with other stamps issued during the 1961-1963 period. The color of the streak overprint compares most closely with the shade of red used on the Export \$1 stamp. This leads to the conjecture that this sheet was in the print shop at the same time that the Export stamp was being printed. Perhaps some material that was used in printing the dollar stamp had been placed on this sheet. Thereby, red ink has been deposited on the blue 5c stamp, unnoticed.

Definite red streaks appear on 15 of the stamps on this part sheet. Red ink spots appear on 14 other stamps. A total of 29 out of 50 stamps on his part sheet received the deep red color. The marks are clearly visible to the naked eye on 26 of the stamps. A medium powered glass is needed to see the marks on the other three stamps.

Five stamps are unusually marked. Because of the position of the red streak, it would appear as if the Queen's throat has been cut and is bleeding! The sequence begins on stamp number 16. To the naked



Key stamp, no. 18 on sheet of 50, and third of five showing "cut throat" sequence. 1—blob of red at throat; 2—broken line across neck; 3—red at back of neck; 4—red marks in hatchwork.

eye, the blob of red ink produces the appearance of a knife-edge being held at the Queen's throat. A faint red line extends across her neck and produces the effect that the knife had been drawn from back to front. On stamp 17, the red marks on the neck are much larger. On stamp 18, the line across the neck is a straight line with very strong blobs at both back and front. Other red ink spatter marks are located on the lower cheek and on the hair lines near the back of the neck. The red line fades on stamp 19 and can only be perceived by the naked eye upon close scrutiny. The red line across the neck seems to disappear on stamp 20. If viewed with a powerful glass, however, a few very faint specks are evident. The cut throat seems to have healed and the Queen survives!

Where did this sheet come from? It was purchased by pure chance at the Cloverdale, B.C., post office. When the sheet was slid across the counter, the red ink marks seemed to jump right out at the purchaser. The marks were pointed out to the clerk after the sheet was in my possession.

What is the cause of the red ink marks? How did this messy sheet get out of the printing plant — to Ottawa — to Vancouver — to Cloverdale — and through so many hands without detection?

Stamp collectors are usually quite pleased when someone exhibits an interest in their hobby. As of January 1, 1972 many Canadian collectors will attract the keen interest of a newcomer to the Canadian stamp scene, though in this case most collectors will not be too enthusiastic — it's the tax man.

Most Canadians are by now aware that the new income tax legislation contains provisions for the taxing of capital gains. The method of calculating the tax will be to include one half of the capital gain accruing after 1971 in the income of the individual when the gain is realized. Capital gains will only be calculated on the portion of the gain deemed to accrue after Valuation Day, which will presumably be on or close to January 1, 1972.

The new legislation refers specifically to a 'stamp'. It is to be noted that the word is singular. In order to counteract avoidance, the new Bill contains a provision that where the property would normally be disposed of, as a set, but the set has been disposed of in a number of separate transactions to one person or to a related group of persons, the set will be treated as one property. It will be some time before we will be able to ascertain exactly what philatelic items the department intends to tax; however, it would appear that essentially single stamps or blocks of a stamp fall within the purview of the new legislation.

The new Bill proposes in general that

gains on personal-use property will be taxable, but that losses will not be deductible. (The principal residence of the taxpayer is normally excluded from these provisions.) The new Bill however, defines the items as listed in Table 1, which includes 'stamp', as personal-use property. The distinction between listed personal property and other personal property is important only for the purpose of determining the income of a taxpayer when he has suffered a loss on the disposition of a listed personal property. Losses on listed personal property are to be deductible *only* from gains on other listed personal use property. To the extent losses in any year exceed gains in the year, they may be carried back one year and forward for five years.

TABLE 1  
LISTED PERSONAL PROPERTY

- (a) print, etching, drawing, painting, sculpture, or other similar work of art,
- (b) jewellery,
- (c) rare folio, rare manuscript, or rare book,
- (d) stamp, or
- (e) coin

To avoid the necessity of taxpayers maintaining detailed record of the cost of their personal-use property which would be necessary to compute gains on disposition of the

TABLE 2 — CALCULATION OF CAPITAL

	Case A	Case B	Case C	Case D	Case E
Sale price .....	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,500	900
Cost Price .....	200	200	1,200	1,200	200
Value on Valuation Day .....	900	1,100	1,100	1,300	500
Adjusted Cost Base .....	1,000	1,100	1,200*	1,300	1,000
Capital Gain .....	200	100	300	200	.....
Amount to be included in individual's income .....	100	50	150	100	.....

\* Assumes tax payer has elected tax free zone method of Valuation.

property, such property is deemed to have an adjusted cost basis of the greater of \$1,000 or the actual adjusted cost base. Thus no capital gain or loss can arise where the proceeds of disposition are less than \$1,000.

The calculation of capital gains under various circumstances is illustrated in Table 2. The computation of a gain or loss, realized by an individual in 1972 or later, on assets held at January 1, 1972, will be measured from a base value that may be determined by one of two optional methods.

- a) Fair market value on Valuation Day or
- b) the tax-free zone method.

One method or the other must be elected by individuals for all assets held at January 1, 1972. The tax-free zone method in effect means that the area or zone between original cost and Valuation Day, value has no tax effect, *i.e.* gains are not recognized and losses are not deductible. The effect of this option is illustrated in case "C" of Table 2. However, taxpayers should proceed with caution in selecting their valuation method because once the election is made it will be applied to all assets. It would seem to be prudent to avoid minor dispositions of property at an early date where they would otherwise be able to defer their choice between the two methods. They may also wish to withhold their tax returns until the filing deadline and thereby have as long as possible in selecting the method of valuation for *all* their assets.

When one has a philatelic item which is worth in excess of \$1,000 it would be prudent to accumulate evidence as to current market value since it may be more difficult at a later date to obtain such material. In general there does not appear to be an immediate necessity for taxpayers to obtain appraisals of their assets. Current stamp catalogues, price lists, auction catalogues with prices realized may all be helpful in establishing the fair market value of assets as at January 1, 1972.

Since "stamp" is included in "listed personal property", it is possible to deduct losses suffered on disposition of philatelic items against gains realized from the disposition of other items of "listed personal property". Table 3 illustrates the calculation of these losses in different circumstances.

As this article is being written the new legislation has not yet been passed into law. Thus comments in this article are based only on proposed legislation although there seems to be little doubt that a tax on capital gains will soon be with us. The intentions of the government as to exactly what philatelic items are to be subject to taxation, and the evidence required for Valuation Day values, will only be determined in the future as information bulletins on this subject are released or perhaps even further in the future as assessments are made or court cases settled. In the meantime we must all await, with some apprehension, the coming of the tax man.

TABLE 3 — CALCULATION OF CAPITAL GAINS

	Case A	Case B	Case C	Case D	Case E
Sale Price .....	500	500	1,200	1,200	100
Cost .....	1,500	900	1,500	1,500	900
Value on Valuation Day .....	1,500	1,200	1,600	1,400	1,000
Adjusted Cost Base .....	1,500	1,200	1,600	1,400	1,000
Capital Loss .....	500	200	400	200	.....

(Available to be deducted from Capital Gains on other Listed Personal property)



# Tagging Along

Kenneth G. Rose, Box 7086, Station E, Calgary 5, Alberta

One of my anonymous spies in Winnipeg sends the following information dated Oct. 13:

Re the 6c Christmas on dull paper when subject to ultra violet light: We are advised by friends in the philatelic department in Ottawa that all the Christmas issues — 6c, 7c, 10c and 15c — were scheduled to be run on fluorescent papers, but that they ran out of this paper, and some dull paper stock was used to finish off the run. From this we believe a small portion of the quantity run will be found on dull paper.

We have checked all drug store and sub post offices and some had some dull paper in the first lot received, but all later shipments have been on fluorescent papers. Stocks at the main post office were also on dull paper originally. Many drug stores had broken sheets of the dull-paper 6c, but none of the sub post offices had any dull 6c. We have discovered one drug store which had a pad of 50 sheets of dull 6c, and I have already picked up 17 sheets for local dealers.

We have learned of the dull-paper 6c untagged showing up in small towns in Manitoba, yet there are no reports of any in the east, nor in Alberta or B.C. (All stock checked in Calgary was untagged on fluorescent paper — KR). We are wondering if all the end of the run was shipped to Winnipeg. Philatelic shipments have not yet arrived, but we believe they will also be on fluorescent paper; if so, you would be wise to track down some on dull paper quickly.

\* \* \*

*Perfins* — the tagged variety: My first and last tagged perfin listing appeared in *Topics* in August 1967. Many new varieties have appeared since, and because they are a very important part of the phosphor story, I can honestly say that the interest in them has grown faster than that of tagged stamps themselves. Five "companies" and six perfin-types are now known; the list of stamps on which they have been found follows, with the type of tagging bars in brackets immediately following.

*C.P.R. Winnipeg and Prairie Provinces Type (26a)*: 1954 QE 1c, 2c, 3c, and 5c (2) — 1954 QE 4c (Type 1 bars both single and double) — Cameo 1c, 2c, 3c purple, and 5c (3) — Cameo 4c (6).

*C.N.R. Winnipeg Manitoba (Type C21a)*: 1954 QE 1c, 2c and 5c (2) — 1954 QE 4c (1) — Cameo 1c, 2c, 3c rose violet, 3c purple and 5c (3) — 4c Cameo (4) (5) (6) (7) — Current definitives 1c (4) 2c (4) 5c (3) 6c orange perf 12 (3) 6c black Die I (3) — 4c (6) — 1964 3c Christmas (3) — 1965 3c and 5c Christmas (8) — 1967 5c Christmas (3) — 1970 6c Christmas (13) (all designs except Christ Child).

*G.N. Great Northern Railway, New Westminster Type G7*: 1954 QE 4c (1).

*G.N. Great Northern Railway, New Westminster Type G16*: Current definitives 1c (3) — 4c (6).

*W.W. Jr. Wm. Wrigley Jr., Toronto, Ontario Type W14*: 1c Cameo (3).

*L.A. Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Ontario Type L1*: Cameo 1c (3) — 4c (4) (5).

Positions of the perfin holes have not been listed, since a single example of each perfin on each stamp is sufficient to tell the story. It is interesting to note that three of the five companies are not Winnipeg based, and that in some cases their use of perfins coincides with known non-Winnipeg dispersal of surplus tagged stamps. At least four of the above have only had a single copy reported, and another six are known in less than five examples. I have not yet been able to secure the G.N. Type G7 for my reference collection.

Any additions to the above list would be greatly appreciated, and if one is concerned with rarity per se, there is not another single Canadian field that can match some of these tagged perfins — not even the 12 Penny black, or the inverted Seaway. Consider yourself warned!

**BNAPEX '72**

holiday inn, st. john's, nfld.

Sept. 7 to 10

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# TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

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There's lot of news, both major and minor, this month. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 1972 exhibition will be at Edmonton from July 6 to 8, 1972 at the Chateau Lacombe. For details write CANPEX '72, Box 399, Edmonton, Canada. . . . The Ontario Postal History Society was launched on an interim basis and has appointed provisional officers to plan the founding meeting next spring. Pro-tem chairman is Michael Miller of Barrie, Ontario; secretary Peter Wiedemann of Stratford; and Fred Schiller of London, treasurer. For details write Wiedemann at Box 303, Stratford. . . . Maj. R. K. Malott of Ottawa (16 Harwick Crescent) has compiled a listing of historical commemorative flight covers and inaugural flights; he'll be glad to send along copies on request.

BNAPS' past president Robert Carr won a gold medal at the Peru EXFILIMA exhibit, James Pike won a special award with his showing of British Columbia stamps, and James de Voss won a gold medal. Carr's daughter, Laura, also won an award — for her Liberian showing.

The Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association held its annual meeting on December 7, 1971; elected to office were Robert G. Crouch (president), H. M. Martin, Jr. (vice-president), Peter de la Cour (secretary) and Manfred Walther (treasurer). Correspondence should be sent to the secretary at 20 Cartier Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario.

George Melvin of Vernon, B.C. is preparing a 500-page book on the postal history of British Columbia, in collaboration with other B.C. philatelists. He's hoping for a Canada Council grant to help with the costs, and expects to have the book released later this year. We'll keep readers posted.

The Canada Post office confirmed the inadvertent issue and sale of one sheet of the Maple Leaf in Autumn stamp with one color missing. The POD made the admission on December 1, 1971.

The missing color results in a complete absence of the text "Canada, Autumn, Automne, 7" from all stamps in the faulty sheet. One to four additional, similarly faulty, sheets may exist.

*Design*, a three-volume, boxed set of books, in fine-looking bindings simulating traditional leather which shows, in four-color illustration, every postage stamp design the world has ever known from the first in 1840 complete through 1972. That's a total of 140,000 colored illustrations.

Delivery is expected in November of 1973, with pre-publication price set at \$198.50 in Canada and \$169.50 in the U.S. A colored brochure is now in preparation.

And H. E. Harris & Co., announced publication of its brand-new up-dated Senior Statesman Album for 1971 with spaces for 45,000 stamps. It is claimed to be the only worldwide album in its price range which requires no supplements whatever.

The 1972 issue of *Lyman's Catalogue* is on sale now; publisher J. K. MacRory points out that there are 3,468 price increases, that \$600 has been spent to replace many worn engravings, and that the press run is the highest in the popular catalogue's history.

The Scott Publishing Co. now has on sale all three volumes of its 1972 catalogue, as well as its *Specialized United States Stamp Catalogue*.

H. R. Harmer, Inc. of New York announced that the BNA collection by the late C. Alan Hudson of New Jersey sold for a total of \$88,919; among the high prices realized were a 1919 Hawker mint at \$3,600, and a 1927 de Pinedo on cover at \$2,300.

Another edition of the well-printed and laid out H. E. Harris & Co. catalogue is now available at \$1 in the U.S. The catalogue covers North America — BNA, the United Nations and, of course, U.S.A. It runs 208 pages and has 2,400 clear illustrations; the United States Stamp Identifier section is a particularly useful feature for collectors of that country.

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## TRADE TALK

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They call it one of "the most monumental endeavors" ever attempted in philatelic publishing, and it might well be; it's the new *Scott Encyclopedia of Stamp*

# TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

## BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT  
VICE-PRESIDENT  
SECRETARY  
TREASURER  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cr., Calgary, Alberta  
Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850  
Jack Jevine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610  
Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562  
Nine sitting; three elected every year for a three-year term.  
1970-1972 — Dr. R. A. Chaplin, S. S. Kenyon, Wilmer C. Rockett.  
1971-1973 — James C. Lehr, James A. Pike, Robert H. Pratt.  
1972-1974 — G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat.

## From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE  
Raleigh, North Carolina

### New Members

- 2730 Allen, D. J., 16520—79A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
2731 Brakefield-Moore, Robert S., c/o RCM Police, P.O. Box 88, Elphinstone, Manitoba  
2732 Coe, Kenneth R., 6 Springbank Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario  
2733 Crofton, C. P., 521 Melvin Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario  
2734 Globus, Saul, 5565 Cavendish Blvd., Cote St. Luc 266, Quebec  
2735 Howson, Wm. S., R.R. 1, Baillieboro, Ontario  
2736 Kelman, Fred, 111 Ridelle Avenue, Apt. 903, Toronto 19, Ontario  
2737 Phillips, L. Gene Jr., 229 Sotir, Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548  
2738 Pugh, Kenneth W., 644—13th, Brandon, Manitoba  
2739 Thompson, George C., 1951 Parkwood Terrace, Halifax, Nova Scotia

### Applications Pending — "A" Group

(Applications shall be pending in two successive issues of the magazine)

- Burrell, Robert M., 120 Spartan Crescent, Pointe Claire 710, Quebec  
Burrows, Alan G., Box 519, Station "K", Toronto 12, Ontario  
Hawley, James E., R.R. No. 3, Maple Blvd., Truro, Nova Scotia  
Hiuser, Cecil F., P.O. Box 3073, Windsor 30, Ontario  
Long, Paul V., 157 Pearl Street, Apt. 304, Hamilton 12, Ontario  
Marley, Kenneth W., 2235 Homestead Road, Santa Clara, California 95050  
Philmus, Dr. Robert, 7925 Kingsley Road, No. 1403, Montreal 267, Quebec

### Applications Pending — "B" Group

- Arnold, Mrs. Ronald P., 1532 East Badillo Street, Covina, Calif. 91724  
Coomber, Richard A., 3552 Peter Street, Windsor 10, Ontario  
De Ment, Lex C. Jr., 1000 Huron Street, Apt. 302, London 25, Ontario  
Dowsley, Douglas B., 3831 Cedar Hill Cross Road, Victoria, B.C.  
Jackson, Lucius, P.O. Box 529, Burlington, Vermont 05401  
Jonasson, Sig. H., 304 Bemford, Melfort, Saskatchewan  
Rauscher, Dr. Herbert E., 4060 Grove St., Woodycrest, Painted Post, New York 14870  
Symmes, William D., Box 101, Underhill Center, Vermont 05490

### Applications For Membership

(Objections must be filed with the secretary within 30 days after month of publication)

- ALDOUS, John G., 6574 Quinpool Rd., Halifax, N.S. (C) CAN, N.S., N.B., P.E.I., 19th and 20th century mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Proposed by C. R. McNeil (649). Seconded by H. D. Hicks (247).  
deMONTIGNY, Jacques, 3335 Ridgewood Ave., Apt. 6, Montreal 247, Que. (C-X). Proposed by C. R. McNeil (649).  
HUNTER, D. R., P.O. Box 507, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. (C-X) CAN, NFD — 19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Flight cover. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).  
MANSON, W. L., 10 Prestwick Cres., Willowdale, Ont. (D) Proposed by J. Levine (L1).  
McSWEENEY, George, 941 Hay Court, Sarnia, Ont. (C) CAN — 19th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).  
NIXON, Walter C., 5 Shrewsbury Park, Dublin 4, Ireland (C-C) NFD — 19th century. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).  
SAUNDERS, Roy, 146 Memorial Drive, Gander, Nfld. (C-CX) CAN, N.S., N.B., P.E.I. — 19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).  
SCHWERTFEGER, Dr. C. F., 6405 McKenzie Pl., Vancouver 13, B.C. (C-CX) CAN — Mint postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint Airmails. Proposed by H. M. Dilworth (692). Seconded by W. Thorne (2418).

### Changes of Address

- 1122 Davidson, Edgar, R.R. No. 1, Grenville, Quebec  
2649 Gibbs, Rev. Kenneth G., 120 Hillside Drive South, Elliot Lake, Ontario  
2146 Jackson, Russell F., 1537 Forest Villa Lane, McLean, Virginia 22101  
2214 Rauch, Hilary J., 620 Filbert Court, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94598

2627 Switzer, Gary E., 132 Springvale Blvd., Toronto 359, Ontario  
 2362 Thompson, Frank S., 308—2626 Cook Street, Victoria, B.C.  
 2721 Menard, Jean-Paul, c/o Hudson's Bay Co., P.O. Box 2030, Labrador City, Nfld.  
 1495 Wright, Gerald B., Box 24, Sharon, Ontario

**Resignations Received**

1553 Bishop, William J., 16201 Pablo Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92128  
 1264 Cox, Donald G., Box 18, Tighe's Hill, N.S.W.  
 2496 Davis, Kenneth M., 2605 Oakwood Avenue, Muncie, Ind. 47304

**Deceased**

2327 Stewart, Charles E., P.O. Box 98, Halifax, Nova Scotia

**MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY**

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 1, 1971 .....	1182	
NEW MEMBERS, December 1, 1971 .....	10	1192
	<hr/>	
DECEASED, December 1, 1971 .....	1	1
	<hr/>	
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1971 .....		1191

## Notes from the Librarian

MICHAEL SQUIRELL  
Lively, Ontario

From William Pekonen: a copy of *Checklist of Canadian Official Stampless Covers Since 1963*, plus a binder with the first three issues of *Pekonen's Register*. The Register is a supplement to the handbook and is issued every three months.

From F. W. L. Keane: five cartons of philatelic literature arrived last March, followed by a further shipment in the summer. Titles will appear at a later date.

From A. G. Anderson: many catalogues, and clippings from *Linn's Stamp News*, plus hundreds of auctions catalogues, lists and clippings.

From R. J. Woolley: 11 issues of *The London Philatelist*.

Other new items in the library: *Canada and Newfoundland Stationery Catalogue*, by J. F. Webb; and *Canada's Registry System, 1827 to 1911* by Horace Harrison.

## BNAPS Regional Groups

- Philadelphia** — Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Temagami** — Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York.  
**Edmonton** — Out of town visitors: write F. N. Harris, ste. 307, May Flower Apartments, 11808-100th Ave., Edmonton 11, Canada. Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place; time and date to be announced.  
**Calgary** — Meets fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Secretary: Mrs. Jack Benning, 157 Wildwood Drive, Calgary 5, Alberta.

### MOVING?

NOTIFY THE SECRETARY four weeks before you move and you'll avoid disruption of delivery of this magazine. The secretary will notify all other offices concerned.

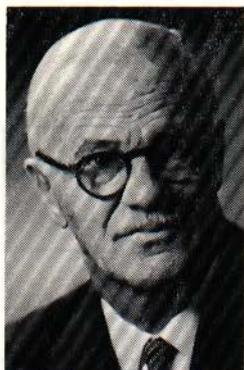
JACK LEVINE, secretary, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27609

### PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL FOR TOPICS

E. H. Hausmann, Editor, *Topics*, c/o Mr. V. G. Greene

77 Victoria Street

Toronto 1, Ontario



Clarence  
Kemp  
No. 1393

## CLARENCE KEMP

**A ship-builder who kept narrowing  
— and specializing — his collection**

Frequently I speak at the Toronto Stamp Club and it is always a pleasure as I meet, again, some fine philatelic friends—and one of them is Clarence Kemp, our 3c Small Queens expert.

A graduate of St. Andrew's College, he attended the University of Toronto in Commerce and Finance. Then came World War I and he went overseas in 1915. After the war Clarence returned to his sheet and metal plant until the depression when he formed a company which built small sailing boats. With World War II and a shortage of materials, their plant at Penetanguish

shene on Georgian Bay was converted to the building of crash boats for the Air Force, sub-chasers for the Navy, and wooden mine-sweepers for Russia ("Lend Lease"). Following the war, he resumed his business until 1952 when he sold out and has "been a semi-loafer ever since."

Clarence started a BNA collection while in college and started putting it together while living alone up north during World War II. Then he cut it to Canada, then to the Small Queens, and finally to the 3c alone. Squared Circle cancels on the 3c were his favorite—that was until recently when much went up at Jim Sissons' auction. He now "only" has 4,000 to 5,000 different Ottawa Squared Circles and about 1,000 Paris ones!

Although he can't exhibit any more, Clarence still will make conventions and continue his many philatelic friendships made up over the years.

— Dr. R. V. C. Carr

## ...and some doodles by The Editor

That was certainly a great exhibit at New York last month—the Anphilex '71 show commemorating the 75th year of the Collectors Club of New York. Of particular interest were the nine frames by Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr. and C. H. C. Harmer of Newfoundland airmails—which covered virtually everything on these rare issues, correspondence to covers, from proofs to pioneer flights. Further top-quality BNA exhibits were provided by Robert H. Pratt, Sam Nickle, "Terre-Neuve", "Cornwallis", Robert V. C. Carr and Clayton Huff.

Ed Whiting (see his ad on page 358) points out that he's anxious to know if there are any other varieties of Cello-paqs to those he's listed, and adds that he'd like to obtain them for his research.

In an issue not too far away we'll be running an article on the current definitives of Canada—a sort of interim report on the state of the issue as of November 1, 1971. At a later date we'll follow it up with a further article or two which should round up the issue in its entirety, including the 8c slate-gray stamp issued at the end of 1971.

Reports are beginning to trickle through that there are other known copies of at least one of the two experimental 1c green Edward VII coil stamps described in the December issue. The article stated that the find consisted of *all* the known 1c coils. We'll give a fuller report as soon as more data is passed on to us.

# MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS



At our last fine convention in Halifax, during a meeting with those interested in Squared Circles, headed by Dr. Moffatt, a young man, Roger B. Greer showed us two copies of the Sherbrooke second hammer. The hammer had been known to exist but no copies had ever been recorded.

It seems that Roger had sorted many thousands of stamps from an old dealer's stock. He wanted cancellations. Among a lot in the Medallion issue he found two stamps with Squared Circles—they matched the description in the handbook for the second Sherbrooke hammer. They were then brought over to Mr. Alfred Whitehead for confirmation.

I now own one of the two copies; it shows 19 above the date and, below, AU 3. The next line has what appears to be a 4 so would assume the date to be AU 3 34.

— N. A. Pelletier

## Postal stationery

I see that my note regarding the precancelled Jubilees appeared in the November number of BNA Topics, page 293. There is one slight mistake; the second word in line five should be "eighth" not second, as printed.

Regarding the pricing of Canadian precancels (and the Jubilees in particular) I have recently been able to purchase two copies of the \$2 type "T" (T-42). I had to pay £35 for one and £15 for the other, not so fine, against a catalogue price of \$50. Prices for other precancels in lots have considerably exceeded full catalogue.

Very little has appeared recently in Topics about Canadian postal stationery. There has been a great revival of interest in postal

stationery in Great Britain during the past few months and I have had several enquiries, specially about Webb nos. EN88, EN89, EN89a, EN90, EN92 and EN92a, and an item not listed by Webb—a post card as Webb's P103 but without the precanceling bars.

If you could put me in touch with any member who could supply me with more information about these items I would be most grateful. I and several other English members of BNAPS would greatly appreciate articles on Canadian postal stationery in Topics.

— R. B. Hetherington, D.Ph., F.C.P.S.

*Indeed, there's a regular column on the subject now being planned — Editor.*

## Freak perforations

I am enclosing a guillotined block of four mint (Scott 0-36) from a vertical strip (2 x 10) — out of a remaining U.R. plate-2 block.

The full sheet originally came from the Unemployment Insurance Office in Hamilton, Ontario, when it was currently in use. It was spotted by an alert stamp collector, who purchased the stamps from a mailing clerk. I purchased them from the collector. It's the only sheet known in this condition.

The late Dr. Seale Holmes stated that the sheet was unique, and that he's never seen anything like it before; it remains an unlisted variety, not recorded by either Scott's or Wrigley's. — C. Russell McNeil



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## **DETROIT RIVER** *continued*

nucleus. When the post office was established in 1868, it was called Walkerville, to avoid confusion with Walkerton, in Bruce County.

This was already the railway era, and it was the railroad which brought about the rise of a community for which Ryegate post office was opened in 1870, as the Tecumseh Road, in lot 140 of Sandwich East Township. In 1876 it moved a mile east and changed its name to Tecumseh. In the retreat from General Harrison's troops in 1812, Chief Tecumseh kept his braves for two or three days where the village was to stand. The locality was ever after called by his name.

On the road fronting the Detroit River, near the southern boundary of Sandwich West Township, Canard River post office appeared in 1870. Its name means "Duck River". It was a famous spot for those web-footed birds. At the 8th concession road and sideroad 92 of Malden Township, Vereker was opened in 1871.

Between Malden and the Sandwich Townships is Anderdon Township, known for a long time as the Indian Reserve, being occupied by the Wyandottes. It was not until close to 1880 that they surrendered the last portion of the reserve. In 1873, on the river road south of the 9th sideroad, Anderdon post office was opened. Its name was changed the next year to Gordon. The terminus of the Michigan Central Railway on the Detroit River, the land in that area around 1860 had been owned by Louis Gordon.

On the Front Road of Malden, facing Lake Erie, in lot 60, Cornet post office opened in 1877. It perpetuated the name of the Cornet paper collars. Daniel Graveline was the first postmaster there. When it came to establishing a post office, the fact that the Cornet Collar was one of his staples led to the name.

On sideroad 302 north of the Talbot Road, Oldcastle was established in 1877 in Sandwich South Township. At the railway crossing of the eastern boundary road of Anderdon Township, McGregor post office appeared in 1881.

At the Front Road and Reaume Road, in what is now La Salle, the old name of Petite Cote was revived in 1889 for a post office, run by Jacob J. Bondy. It closed in 1896, but two years later Ojibwa post office

was established a mile north, in a suburb of Windsor. Its name was suggested by Sol White of Windsor, for the Indian tribe which had territory there. After 1910 its spelling was lengthened to Ojibway.

1893 saw Paquette Station post office established at the railway crossing of the south boundary road of Sandwich South. The station was built on the land of Cyril Paquette.

At the 11th concession road and 16th sideroad of Sandwich South, Fair Play post office came into being in 1897. 1906 saw North Malden established, at the 7th concession road and sideroad 74. Two years later were opened North Pelton, on the south boundary road of Sandwich South, in lot 100, and Splitlog, on the 3rd concession road south of the 10th sideroad of Anderdon. The wife of postmaster Andrew Gibb was from an Indian family called Split Log. Malden Centre opened in 1909 at the 6th concession road and sideroad 51, the year previously Lukerville, 4th concession road and south boundary road of Sandwich West, postmaster Luke Pare.

As Windsor became an industrial centre and grew, suburbs sprang up on its periphery, such as Ojibway, with new post offices. Sutherland opened in 1907 on the Tecumseh Road east of Cameron Boulevard, in Sandwich West. Jackson Corners was established the next year on the 5th concession road at the north boundary road of Sandwich West. Eventually Windsor would swallow up its much older neighbor, Sandwich, as well as Walkerville and many other suburbs, but that is modern history.

## **PERFED OHMS** *continued*

In addition to the 56 departments having individual stationery, collectors of postal history would appreciate covers of Canadian Wool Board and Crown Assets Disposal Corp.

Also, Canadian Mutual Aid Board, Defense Production, National Grain Commission, National Library, National Salvage Division, War Services, Prairie Rehabilitation and Shipping Priorities.

In addition, Reconstruction and Supply, Soldier Settlement Board, Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, War Censorship, Wartime Information, Bureau War Housing Ltd., and finally the War Housing Committee.

Many of these carry slogans, blackouts or save paper labels, truly an interesting group.

## CANADIAN — CELLO-PAQS

Many thanks to Messrs E. A. Ranger of Vancouver, B.C.; C. F. Bond of Montreal; Murray Devlin of Calgary; C. F. Black of London, England; and Dr. J. J. MacDonald of Antigonish, N.S. for their replies to my ad in last January's issue of *Topics*. Unfortunately I have been unable to conclude my study of these issues; however, here is a revised listing to improve upon last year's:

No.	Denom. & Issue	Panes	Tag	Imprint	Cat. No.
1	2c QE II	2 of 25	no	AAr	338a
2	2c QE II	2 of 25	no	BAr	338a
3	5c QE II	1 of 20	no	ABr	341b
3a	5c QE II	1 of 20	no	ABr*	341b
4	5c QE II	1 of 20	no	BBr	341b
5	5c Cameo	1 of 20	no	CBb	405b
6	5c Cameo	1 of 20	no	CBr	405b
7	5c Cameo	1 of 20	no	CGb	405b
8	5c Cameo	1 of 20	yes	CBb	405pq
8a	5c Cameo	1 of 20	yes	CBr	405pq?
8b	5c Cameo	1 of 20	yes	CGb	405pq?
9	2c Cameo	2 of 25	no	CAG	402a
10	4c Cameo	1 of 25	no	CCr	404b
10a	4c Cameo	1 of 25	no	none	404b
11	4c Cameo	1 of 25	no	CFr	404b
12	3c Christmas 64	2 of 25	no	CDr	434a
13	3c Christmas 64	2 of 25	yes	CDr	434pq
14	3c Christmas 65	2 of 25	no	DEr	443a
15	3c Christmas 65	2 of 25	yes	DEr	443pq
16	3c Christmas 66	2 of 25	no	CDr	451a
17	3c Christmas 66	2 of 25	yes	CDr	451pq
18	4c Seaway Locks	1 of 25	no	CFr	457b
19	4c Seaway Locks	1 of 25	no	none	457b
20	5c Fisheries	1 of 20	no	none	458b
21	5c Fisheries	1 of 20	yes	none	458pq
22	5c Fisheries	1 of 20	no	CGb	458b
23	5c Fisheries	1 of 20	yes	CGb	458pq
24	3c Christmas 67	2 of 25	no	EHr	476a
25	3c Christmas 67	2 of 25	yes	EHr	476pq
25a	3c Christmas 67	2 of 25	no	none	476a

### Imprints: 1st letter:

A — Wording on a white rectangle (62 mm x 37 mm)\* continuously repeated vertically with 21 mm\* between.

B — Wording on a single white rectangle (62 mm x 37 mm)\* centered on paq.

C — Wording on a white rectangle (51 mm x 30 mm)\* continuously repeated the long way of the samps with 8 mm\* space between.

D — Wording on a white rectangle (49 mm x 30 mm)\* centered on paq.

E — Same as D but with Merry Christmas Joyeux Noel in red script alternating both above and below the white panel.\*\*

\* — Measurements vary within a  $\pm 1$  mm tolerance of that shown.

\*\* — The greeting inscription alternates in two sequences: a. changes after each one; b. changes after each two.

The two items followed by a question mark are of questionable existence as the report did not make clear if the variety being reported was tagged.

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B — FOR POCKET OR PURSE/50 x 5c = \$1.00/FORMAT DE POCHE

C — FOR POCKET OR PURSE/25 x 4c = \$1.00/FORMAT DE POCHE

D — FOR POCKET OR PURSE/50 x 3c = \$1.50/FORMAT DE POCHE

E — CHRISTMAS 1965/50 x 3c = \$1.50/NOEL 1965

F — 2 centennial symbols/25 x 4c = \$1.00

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In accordance with the above, all nominations for President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three members of the Board of Governors, must be sent to the Secretary no later than March 1, 1972.

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— Alfred H. Kessler, Chairman, Nominating Committee

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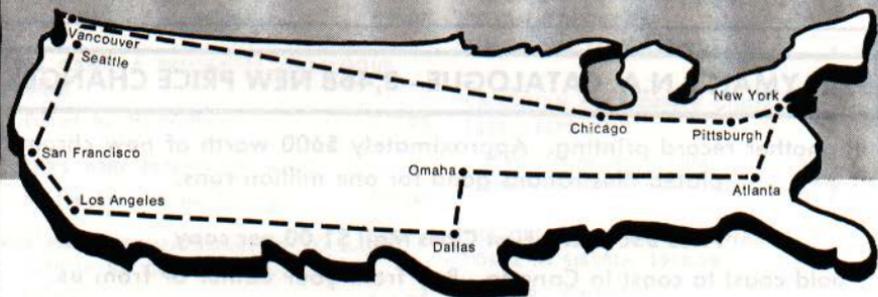
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